



Elland Urban District Council

Annual Report

of the

Public Health Services

of the Elland Urban District.

1967

N. E. GORDON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



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HEALTH DEPARTMENT
Public Health Officers

ELLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL:

Medical Officer of Health

N.E. GORDON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Also Divisional Medical Officer,
Health Department, Council Offices, Elland.
Tel. 3491 (Elland)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Miss M.P. MILLIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Dublin), B.Sc., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

R.H. WOOD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., A.M. Inst.P.C.

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector

A.W. GREENWOOD, M.A.P.H.I., Meat and Food Inspector's Diploma, R.S.H.
Smoke Inspector's Diploma.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

J.R. GRACE, M.A.P.H.I., Diploma of Public Health Inspectors' Examination
Board.
A.L. MASON, M.A.P.H.I., Diploma of Public Health Inspectors' Examination
Board.

Technical Assistant - Smoke Control

E. MITCHELL

Pupil Public Health Inspector

R.A. WOOD (Commenced September, 1967)

Clerk

Mrs. E. SPARKS

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL:

Assistant County Medical Officer

Vacant

Divisional Nursing Officer

Miss C.J. BARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate,
Queen's Nurse.

Health Visitors

Miss E.V. CROSSLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.
Miss S. WADSWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M. Health Visitor's Certificate.
Miss B. BROWN-KENYON, S.R.N., S.C.M. Health Visitor's Certificate,
Queen's Nurse.

Midwives

Mrs. D.C. RILEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. C.M. LAZAREVIC, S.C.M.

Home Nurses

Mrs. A.K. MILLS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. V.J. MORAN, S.R.N.
Mrs. J.M. PEEVERS, S.R.N.

Mental Welfare Officers

S. PARKINSON (Senior)
A.B. BURTON, S.R.N., R.M.N.
E.K. DARLINGTON (Temporary appointment, commenced July 1967).
M. MAY, S.R.N., R.M.N. (Seconded to 2 year Course).

Orthopaedic Surgeon

** K.S. DAVIES, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Edin).

Ophthalmic Surgeon

** S. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
** N.N. AGARWALL, M.B.B.S., D.O., F.R.C.S. (Eng) (Terminated February 1967)
** S.B. DAVIES, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.O. (Commenced March, 1967)

Dental Officers

G.A. THOMPSON, D. Orth., B.Ch.D., L.D.S., County Orthodontist.
M.R. HOLLINGS, F.D.S., B.Ch.D., Specialist in Advanced Conservative Dentistry.
W.A. ALLEN, B.D.S., L.D.S., Senior Clinical Dental Officer.
H.G. THORP, L.D.S., Area Dental Officer.
E. THORNTON, L.D.S., Dental Officer.
Mrs. J.A. NUNN, Dental Auxiliary.

Divisional County Ambulance Service Depot

W. ANDERSON

** Part time by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board.

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE ELLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1967 on the health of the Urban District.

Under the Divisional Health Scheme, your Medical Officer of Health is also the Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Council's Local Health Services, and this has led to a close integration of the Local Authority Health Services.

In 1967, the new combined Divisional Health Office and Clinic was opened in Brighouse, and for the first time all our services are under one roof and full facilities are available for all our clinic services and dental services, in addition to the office for administration.

The birth rate for 1967 was 17, which is similar to the figure over the previous five years. The death rate also remains almost stationary at 13.6. This is rather higher than the national average, the cause being due to a higher incidence of heart disease, which can be explained by the preponderance of old people in the community.

Once again I have to report a large number of illegitimate births. In the five years to 1957, illegitimate births numbered 57; in the following five years, the number increased to 86, and in the period 1963 to 1967, the number was 168. In 1967, 36 illegitimate babies were born, representing 11.5% of births in the district. Of those known to the Health Department, in only 10 cases were the mothers under 20 years of age. Only two babies were known to have been placed for adoption, the rest being cared for by their own families. Many of these babies appear to be enjoying normal family life and there have not been any acute social problems.

In 1967, the Mass Radiography Unit paid its customary two-yearly visit to the district. There was quite a good response, and 426 persons were examined. No cases of Tuberculosis were discovered and it is doubtful whether the routine examination of healthy volunteers from the community is now justified in view of the very low number of abnormalities discovered. In future, it appears likely that this service may be restricted to trades and industries where there is some element of risk and to sections of the community who need special consideration, in particular immigrants and persons employed with children. Notifications of Tuberculosis in Elland have fallen dramatically in recent years from an average of 25 a year fifteen years ago to the present level of seven. Whilst much of this improvement can be

attributed to development in treatment and the availability of hospital beds, the Council has also contributed to a large extent by the eradication of infected milk and by the assistance which it has so readily given to the rehousing of the families of patients.

The demand for screening tests for the early detection of disease increases year by year. We have now introduced routine tests to recognise cases of Phenylketonuria, congenital dislocation of the hip and deafness in infancy, and schoolchildren are offered a comprehensive range of examinations and tests under the provisions of the Education Act. Public opinion is now swinging towards routine tests for healthy adults and in common with many other Authorities, we are now providing a screening service for Cancer of the Cervix and Cancer of the Breast, which are two relatively common conditions in women of middle age. In 1967, 154 women were examined in the Elland Clinic, fortunately without any positive results being reported.

There has been a very rapid growth in the demand for both care and play facilities for pre-school children during the year. The County Council maintains a Day Nursery in Brighouse which is very useful but is limited to children coming within a very rigid system of priorities and whose parents are prepared to undertake the journey from Elland. There have been several enquiries regarding proposed play groups and at the end of the year two child minders were registered, providing places for a total of sixteen children. There are at present no nursery classes in any of the Elland schools, but there is no doubt that there is a considerable demand for this service.

Elland is rightly proud of the services it provides for its senior citizens. There is a very active Old People's Welfare Committee, which organises the 'Meals on Wheels' Service and the Luncheon Club, and, in addition, benefits old people in many other ways. The Chiropody Service which this Committee inaugurated is now administered by the County Council, and it continues to be well patronised and very much appreciated. The District Council now has a considerable number of purpose-built units for old people, many of them being supervised by wardens, and this year the Wardens' Service was extended to cover a number of old people living in privately-owned houses so that they, too, could have security and peace of mind, knowing that someone was going to call on them each day.

The biggest single problem now facing the Health Department is that of substandard housing. There is a large number of substantial, stonebuilt houses, dating from the 19th century, still lacking what we now regard as essential amenities. Many are capable of improvement and, indeed, this is encouraged as much as possible by the Council and its officials. So many of these houses are now owner-occupied that it has not been possible to invoke the "improvement area procedure" and new legislation is now awaited which will enable the Council to deal with the occasional neglected house which threatens to affect neighbouring property and hold up the improvement of a block. There are, however, still all too many houses in which improvement is out of the question because of the state of the property, or its bad arrangement, and here demolition is the only solution. Last year, 144 houses were demolished

and the Council accepted responsibility for rehousing 100 families. A further 140 houses were represented as unfit, leaving 921 houses still to be dealt with on the current programme.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the members of the Council for the tolerance they have shown during the year. My thanks are also due to Mr. Wood, your Chief Public Health Inspector, for his help and co-operation.

NORMAN E. GORDON

Medical Officer of Health

September, 1968.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1967

Statistics and Social Conditions in the Area

AREA (in acres)	5,951
POPULATION: Census 1961: 18,357	
Estimated 1967 (Mid Year)	18,440
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ACRE	3.1
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES	7,336
AVERAGE NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES PER ACRE	1.23
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE	2.51
RATEABLE VALUE	£535,275
PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE	£2,085

The Manager of the Elland Employment Exchange has kindly informed me that at the end of the year the number of unemployed persons in the Elland area was 41 men and 5 women. This number included ten men and one woman, temporarily unemployed who have now resumed work. There are opportunities for employment in most industries in the area.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Legitimate	149	128	277
Illegitimate	22	14	36
Total	171	142	313

Live Birth Rate: 17.0 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Adjusted Birth Rate: 18.7 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births - 11.5

Still Births

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	2	2	4

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births: 12.6

Total Live and Still Births

<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Totals</u>
173	144	317

Deaths

<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Totals</u>
112	139	251

Crude Death Rate: 13.6 per 1,000 estimated resident population.

Adjusted Death Rate: 12.9 per 1,000 estimated resident population.

Infant Deaths

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Total	5	2	7

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - Total: 22.4

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - Legitimate: 21.7

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - Illegitimate: 27.8

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (first
four weeks) 16.0

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births
(Under one week) 16.0

Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still
births (Still births and deaths under one week
combined) 28.4

Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 live and still births</u>
Nil	Nil

BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR 1967 FOR THE
WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY
AND ENGLAND AND WALES

	Aggregate of U.D.'s	Aggregate of R.D.'s	Adminis- trative County	England and Wales	England and Wales
Crude Birth	17.9	18.3	18.0	17.2	17.0
Adjusted Birth	18.2	17.7	18.2	-	18.7
Crude Death	11.8	9.7	11.2	11.2	13.6
Adjusted Death	12.3	11.5	12.0	-	12.9
Tuberculosis -					
Respiratory	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
All Forms	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.00
Cancer	2.21	1.77	2.08	2.28	2.49
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.83	1.48	1.73	*	1.79
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	4.51	3.64	4.26	*	6.34
Respiratory Diseases	1.38	1.11	1.30	*	1.57
Maternal Mortality	0.13	0.42	0.22	0.20	-
Infant Mortality	19.2	19.4	19.2	18.3	22.4
Neo-natal Mortality	13.3	12.5	13.1	12.5	16.0
Stillbirth	15.7	14.0	15.2	14.8	12.6

* Figures not available.

The Infant and Neo-natal Mortality Rates are per 1,000 live births.
The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirth Rates are per 1,000 live and
stillbirths.
The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home population.

TABLE 1

CAUSES OF DEATH OF ELLAND RESIDENTS IN 1967

Cause of death					All Ages		Total
					M	F	
1.	Tuberculosis - respiratory	...	...	...	-	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis - other	...	...	...	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	2	-	2
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	-	-	-
8.	Measles	...	...	...	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases				-	2	2
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	6	6	12
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	10	-	10
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	-	2	2
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	-	1	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms				7	14	21
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	-	-	-
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	-	1	-
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	8	25	33
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	34	34	68
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	-	3	3
20.	Other heart diseases	...	...	...	8	20	28
21.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	8	10	18
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	-	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	7	11	18
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	9	1	10
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system				-	1	1
26.	Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum				-	1	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea				-	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	-	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	-	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion				-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	-	-	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases				7	5	12
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	3	-	3
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	1	1	2
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	2	-	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	-	-	-
Totals:-					112	139	251

VITAL STATISTICS

Birth and Death Rates

The estimate of the population is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General. His estimate is 18,440, as compared with 18,520 for 1966, and compares with the figure for the 1961 Census of 18,357. There were 313 live births and 251 deaths, so that there was a natural increase in the population of 62.

The crude birth rate for the year is 17.0 per 1,000 of the population. This compares with the rate for the previous year of 16.5, and is 0.2 below the rate for England and Wales. This crude birth rate has to be adjusted by a comparability factor of 1.10 to bring it into line with that of the country as a whole, and this gives us an adjusted birth rate of 18.7. This compares with an adjusted birth rate for the Administrative County of 18.2 and a birth rate for England and Wales of 17.2.

There were 36 illegitimate births, representing 11.5% of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth rate of 2.0 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year there were four stillbirths. This gives a rate of 12.6 per 1,000 (live and still) births. The County rate is 15.2 and the rate for England and Wales is 14.8.

The death rate for the Urban District is 13.6 per 1,000 of the population. This is 1.7 below the figure for last year. The comparability factor for obtaining the adjusted death rate is 0.95, and using this factor we have an adjusted death rate of 12.9. This compares with an adjusted death rate of 12.0 for the Administrative County and 11.2 for England and Wales.

The chief causes of death this year were, in order of frequency:-

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation - 117 (compares with 123 in 1966).
2. Cancer - 46 (compared with 45 in 1966).
3. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System - 33 (compared with 52 in 1966).
4. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases - 29
(compared with 30 in 1966).

Infant Deaths

There were seven infant deaths in the Urban District of Elland during 1967, all but one occurring in hospital.

The infant death rate of 22.4 compares with the rate for the Administrative County of 19.2 and for England and Wales of 18.3, and has fallen from a rate of 26.2 for this district in 1966.

Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths in Elland during 1967.

Premature Births

This year, there were 25 children born prematurely who were $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or under in weight at birth, one being born at home.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

General provisions of health services throughout the area continued to function as in previous years.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, continues to receive clinical material and milk and water samples for bacteriological examination, while chemical analysis is carried out by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder.

Facilities are also provided by the Regional Blood Transfusion Service at Leeds, and General Practitioners who have open access to the services of the Pathological Laboratory at the Royal Halifax Infirmary.

Ambulance Service

The County Ambulance Station at Brighouse provides cover for both Elland Urban District and the neighbouring areas of the County. This service has recently been reorganised and is administered from the Group Control at Birkenshaw, telephone number Bradford 682211, and all requests for the ambulance service should be made to this Centre.

Appended hereto are particulars of the cases transported during the year. The figures are given monthly, and the total for last year is given for comparison after the total in each line. This table applies to the whole Division. It has not been possible to split the Divisional figures to give the figures for Elland alone.

These figures show that there has been a slight increase in all the categories of patients, as compared with the previous year.

TABLE 2

BRIGHOUSE AMBULANCE STATION

STATISTICAL RETURN FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1967

Patients										
1967 Month	(a) Outpatients	(b) Admissions	(c) Discharges	(d) Transfers	(e) Accident Patients	Totals per month	Emergency Patients	Sitting Cases	Stretcher Cases	Miles
January	1,503	186	65	9	60	1,823	127	1,591	232	12,113
February	1,414	157	56	12	73	1,712	107	1,495	217	10,829
March	1,377	177	64	14	54	1,686	95	1,470	216	11,482
April	1,459	173	73	5	81	1,791	103	1,570	221	11,338
May	1,623	199	92	12	75	2,001	116	1,763	238	12,688
June	1,754	172	70	19	79	2,094	95	1,883	211	13,808
July	1,526	165	79	7	86	1,863	106	1,656	207	12,641
August	1,412	135	57	22	102	1,728	76	1,509	219	11,957
Sept.	1,356	163	63	15	75	1,672	97	1,463	209	11,893
October	1,490	191	84	17	93	1,875	108	1,615	260	13,019
November	1,479	185	84	12	61	1,821	105	1,613	208	12,212
December	1,378	205	82	12	81	1,758	125	1,511	247	11,876
TOTALS										
1967	17,771	2,108	869	156	920	21,824	1,260	19,139	2,685	145,856
1966	16,785	1,993	796	127	784	20,485	1,107	17,826	2,659	129,637

Nursing in the Home

Three Home Nurses are employed in Elland. Altogether, 11,763 visits were made and 533 cases were treated during the year.

A variety of equipment is available for loan to patients being nursed at home and increasing use is being made of disposable pads with incontinent patients.

Domestic Help Service

At the beginning of the year 149 cases in the Elland area were being provided with a Home Help, and 51 new cases were attended during the year. At the end of the year, 157 were still being attended.

Of the 200 attended during 1967, 196 were for the care of old people and chronic sick, three were where the housewife was ill, and one was a maternity case. In the maternity case, the Home Help was provided for two weeks.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

The table of Clinics and Treatment Centres is appended in Table 3.

Chiropody

Probably one of the greatest boons provided is that of chiropody and this service continues to be very popular.

Altogether, 802 old people and 12 physically handicapped persons were treated through the County Council scheme and approximately another hundred people were treated under the scheme of the Stainland and Greetland Nursing Associations. Thirty seven percent of the old people treated had to be treated in their own homes as domiciliary cases.

There is a slight increase in the number of patients treated under the County's scheme.

In general, patients continue to have attention at bi-monthly intervals. If the condition demands additional attention, this has been arranged.

Old People's Welfare Committee

Elland Council is fortunate in having a most progressive and flourishing Committee for the welfare of elderly citizens. The various districts are well represented and members attend bi-monthly meetings with evident enthusiasm. It is indeed a Committee where co-ordination of all the relevant associations has been obtained, and maintained, to the general benefit of all who desire its help.

Home Safety Committee

The Home Safety Committee meets bi-monthly and every effort is made to decrease the number of accidents in the home. In many instances these could, with a little foresight, have been avoided.

Excepting the occasions when houses and whole families are burnt, there is little drama, and no press value is attached to accidents occurring in the privacy of a household. Yet the number of these is tremendous, deaths far exceeding those caused by many dreaded diseases, and, apart from those who die as a result, many more are crippled for life.

HOSPITALS

Infectious Disease

There was little call this year on the Leeds Road Isolation Hospital, Bradford, which now takes our cases.

Tuberculosis

The majority of cases requiring admission to hospital are received into Northowram Hall Hospital.

Maternity

This service continues as before. Some of our cases go to Huddersfield and Bradford, but the majority are delivered in the Halifax General Hospital. The liaison between the hospital staff and that of the Health Department continues to be excellent.

Old People

Hospital accommodation provided for old people who are not acutely ill continues to be difficult. The demand for such accommodation is as great as ever and may be expected to increase, and the position may be expected to deteriorate when the Regional Hospital Board implements its policy of reducing the number of geriatric beds in Halifax.

TABLE 3 - CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

NAME	SITUATION	WHEN OPEN
Combined Ante-Natal & Post-Natal Clinics	Clay House, Greetland	Alternate Wednesdays, 2-4 pm.
Infant Welfare Clinics	Ellen Royde Clinic, Elland Clay House, Greetland Mechanics Inst. Stainland	Every Wednesday & Thursday, 2-4 pm. Every Tuesday, 2-4 pm. Every Friday, 2-4 pm.
Immunisation and Vaccination	Carried out at all Minor Ailments Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres by appointment.	
Minor Ailment Clinics	Ellen Royde Clinic, Elland Clay House, Greetland	By appointment By appointment
Ante-Natal & Post-Natal Exercises	Ellan Royde Clinic, Elland	Every Monday, 10.30 am.
Chest Clinic	Royal Halifax Infirmary	Monday & Tuesday, 9 am - 12 noon. Wednesday, 9 am - 12 noon; 1.30 - 3.30 pm. Thursday, 9 am - 12 noon.
Venereal Disease Clinics	Royal Halifax Infirmary Ward 25, Royal Infirmary, Lindley, Huddersfield	Females:- Tuesday, 2-4 pm; 4.30 - 6.30 pm Males:- Thursday, 2-4 pm; 4.30 - 6.30 pm Females:- Monday, 4.30 - 6.30 pm Wednesday, 11 - 12 noon Friday, 2-3 pm Males:- Monday, 2-4 pm Wednesday, 10-11 am; 4.30 - 6.30 pm Friday, 10-11 am; 3-4 pm.
Consultant Ophthalmic Clinic	Clay House, Greetland Ellen Royde Clinic, Elland	Wednesdays - alternate afternoons) By Wednesdays - alternate mornings) appointment
Consultant Clinics, Ear, Nose & Throat & Orthopaedic	Divisional Clinic, Police Street, Brighouse	By appointment
Chiropody Clinic	Ellen Royde Clinic, Elland Clay House, Greetland	Daily (By appointment) Friday mornings (By appointment)
Cervical Cytology Clinic	Ellen Royde Clinic, Elland	Friday afternoons, monthly (By appointment)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The duties of the Health Visitor are combined with those of School Nurse. In pursuance of the National Health Service Act the scope of this service includes home visiting for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of children and persons (including adults) suffering from illness and/or expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitor also gives advice in the home as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

In Elland, the Health Visits are attached to General Practitioners and serve the families on their medical lists, rather than working in fixed districts. This attachment has led to a closer integration of the two services and is very much appreciated. The work carried out by the Health Visitors in Elland is summarized in Table 4.

TABLE 4
Visits paid by Health Visitors

	1966	1967
Visits made to new births and to children born in 1967	1,377	1,031
Visits made to children born between 1966 and 1967	3,541	2,552
Visits to expectant mothers	95	71
Miscellaneous	2,523	2,471
Totals:	7,536	6,125

Domiciliary Midwifery

The West Riding County Council employs two full-time Midwives in the Urban District. In 1967, there was a small decrease in the number of domiciliary confinements, 25% of babies being born at home. The Midwives are trained in the administration of trilene and gas and air analgesia, and provided with all the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination. The Midwives have also received special training in the care of premature infants, and a new type of incubator is now in service. This can be ready for immediate use at the Brighouse Ambulance Station, and it is available for moving premature babies to special care units in hospital.

TABLE 5

Labours Conducted by the Midwives during 1967

Labours Conducted -	
(a) as midwives	80
(b) as maternity nurses	-
(c) total	80

Of the 317 children born to Elland residents during the year, 80 were born at home. This figure does not give a complete picture of the work carried out by the midwives for, in addition, some mothers were discharged from hospital 48 hours after their confinements and had to be attended by the Domiciliary Midwives. This practice will tend to increase as an ever higher proportion of births take place in hospital.

Ante-Natal Clinic

Table 6 gives particulars of the attendances of the Ante-Natal Clinics. It will be seen that 41 mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinics, making 288 attendances.

TABLE 6

Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of sessions	48	45	48	34	26
Total number of individual expectant mothers	71	57	76	77	41
Total number of attendances	372	381	428	329	288

Relaxation Clinics

Thirty-four mothers made 153 attendances. Each mother made an average of five attendances.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Table 7 gives the attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Centres.

TABLE 7

Attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Clinics in 1967

	Elland	Greetland	Stainland	Total
Number of sessions	104 (46 Dr.'s sessions)	49 (47 Dr.'s sessions)	51 (13 Dr.'s sessions)	204 (106 Dr.'s sessions)
Individual children attending	506	325	148	979
Medical Consultations	568	774	175	1,517
Average number of Medical Consultations per session	12.3	16.5	13.5	14.3
Attendances of children born in 1967	1,266	1,020	439	2,725
Attendances of children over 1 year	1,774	1,642	535	3,951
Total attendances	3,040	2,662	974	6,676
Average attendances per session	29.2	54.3	19.1	32.7

Ophthalmic Scheme

During 1967, 61 pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinic. Spectacles were prescribed in 20 cases.

Orthopaedic Clinic

During the year, 17 children under school age were examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon, and particulars of these cases are given below:-

(?) Congenital Dislocation of Hip	2
Eversion of Feet	3
Inversion of Feet	5
Knock Knees	2
Bow Legs	1
Wry Neck	1
Other conditions	3

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Number of schools in Division	...	...	...	42
Number of children in attendance at school at end of 1967	...	...	...	8,855
Number of children examined at school during 1967	...	...	...	1,859
(this figure made up as follows)				
	Routine examinations		1,479	
	Re-examinations		380	
Number of children referred for treatment	...			165

Minor Ailments Clinic

366 children attended at the Minor Ailments Clinic during the year.

Ophthalmic Clinics

637 children were seen at these clinics during the year, and glasses were prescribed in 357 cases.

Dental Clinic

The following table gives a record of work done in the Division during the year:-

<u>Dental Inspection and Treatment</u>	
Number of children inspected	8,439
Number of children offered treatment	4,838
Number of children treated	2,789
Number of attendances	8,096
<u>Number of Extractions</u>	
Temporary Teeth	2,751
Permanent Teeth	852
<u>Number of Fillings</u>	
Temporary Teeth	737
Permanent Teeth	5,943
<u>Number of General Anaesthetics</u>	1,190

Special Schools

Provision is made for children requiring special educational facilities to be admitted to schools catering for their needs, and, altogether, 60 children from the Division were in such schools in 1967. Particulars are given below:-

Deaf	3
Partially Deaf	2
Blind	1
Partially Sighted	4
Physically Handicapped	13
Maladjusted	2
Educationally Subnormal	35
TOTAL:	60

MENTAL HEALTH

The Mental Health Service is administered on a Divisional basis and two Mental Welfare Officers are based in Brighouse to serve this area. In addition, we share the services of Mr. Parkinson, the Senior Mental Welfare Officer, who has responsibilities throughout the very much larger catchment area of Storthes Hall Hospital. Mr. May has been successful in gaining a place on a two-year course for Social Workers and Mr. K. Darlington has been appointed on a temporary basis to fill this vacancy. The holiday and off duty relief arrangements with the Officers based in Todmorden have worked very well. Quarterly rotas have been prepared and distributed to all General Practitioners and Hospitals, and also to the Police and Ambulance staffs.

In-Service Training

All newly-appointed Welfare Officers attend an induction course at Leeds and subsequently arrangements are made for them to attend County courses at Grantley Hall once a year; in addition, fortnightly seminars are held at Brighouse. Suitably qualified Officers are encouraged to apply for vacancies on the two-year Younghusband Course for Social Workers; and, if successful, they are seconded by the County Council on full salary.

Psychiatric Social Club

There is at present no social club in this Division and patients have been attending clubs in Halifax and to some extent in Bradford. One of the Mental Welfare Officers attended the Halifax Club each week and this has

offered an effective service for the follow-up and supervision of several patients. In October, we received approval to start a psychiatric social club in the new clinic premises in Brighouse for the benefit of local patients, and this was in fact inaugurated at the beginning of 1968.

Residential Hostels

There is an increasing demand for places in residential hostels for both mentally ill and mentally subnormal patients. The County Council's provision has so far been limited to one hostel at West Ardsley, but we have occasionally been able to find places in hostels situated in neighbouring County Boroughs. With the increasing turnover of patients in mental hospitals, and the emphasis on community care, it seems likely that very many more hostels will have to be provided in the future.

Divisional Training Centre

Brighouse Junior Training Centre provided places for ten females over the age of sixteen years, in addition to twenty-five juniors. Both staff and patients are working under acute difficulties in the very limited accommodation in this building. A new comprehensive training centre is proposed for the Brighouse and part of the Todmorden areas. A suitable site has now been obtained at Rastrick and final approval has now been obtained for the construction of a centre to accommodate 108 patients, both children and adults, and including a special care unit. Arrangements have been made for a total of twelve adult patients from this area to travel daily to the West Riding Centre at Kirkburton, pending the construction of our own Centre, and this is working well.

Mental Subnormality

Regular visits were made by the Mental Welfare Officers to all subnormals in the area who are under their care.

Number of subnormal patients receiving care and guidance	51
Number awaiting admission to hospital	-
Number of admissions to hospital for short stay care in 1967	15

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supply

It is estimated that 99% of the inhabited houses of the Urban District are now on the public water supply. The remaining houses have private supplies from springs and wells, the majority of which are liable to contamination.

The Engineer and Manager of the Calderdale Water Board informs me that during the year -

489 yards of 4" main were installed.

52 new dwellinghouses were furnished with a supply

Extensions of supply have been carried out to the following:-

Park Road, Elland
Southgate site, Elland
Heathfield Street, Elland
James Street, Elland
Westgate site, Elland
Brian Royd site, Greetland
Greenfield Close, Sowood

Eight tests for plumbo-solvency were carried out on two private water supplies in Greetland and Stainland. All were reported as satisfactory.

Rivers and Streams

The Yorkshire Ouse River Authority is the supervising body.

Public Baths

I am obliged to Mr. K. Halliwell for the following statement of the attendances of bathers during 1967:-

Mixed Bathing	37,741
Females	1,352
Schoolchildren's Classes	18,460
Slipper Baths	3,924

HOUSING

At the end of 1967, 767 post-War Council houses had been erected in the Elland Urban District. This gives an average of 35 new Council houses each year for the 22 years. If, however, we eliminate 1946 and 1947, when the housing programme in Elland had not really got going (only five houses were built in 1947 and none at all in 1946), we obtain an average figure of 38 per year. The position year by year is as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number Completed</u>
1946	-
1947	5
1948	46
1949	33
1950	30
1951	56
1952	10
1953	32
1954	52
1955	26
1956	34
1957	28
1958	12
1959	32
1960	28
1961	16
1962	32
1963	28
1964	31
1965	78
1966	67
1967	91

In addition, 14 houses have been built by private enterprise during the year. With the enthusiasm of the Council and the stimulation given to private builders, the elimination of all unsatisfactory homes may be anticipated.

During the year, 140 houses were represented - 138 in clearance areas and two individually.

Action taken during the year

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED	No. of Houses	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas	135	254	96
Not in or around clearance areas	3	7	4
As a result of procedure under Section 16 or 17 (included in above)	6	-	-
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1), and 35 (1), Housing Act 1957	1	-	-
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED			
After informal action - by owner			-
After formal notice - Public Health Acts:-			
(a) by owner			-
(b) by Local Authority			-
Houses in which defects were remedied			27
Number of families rehoused during the year into Council-owned dwellings:-			
(a) Clearance Areas			100
(b) Overcrowding			11
NEW DWELLINGS			
Number of new dwellings completed during the year:-			
(a) By the Local Authority			91
(b) By private enterprise			14

GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT
OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Formal Applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	Number of dwellings completed during the year
	Number of Dwellings	Number of Dwellings	
(a) Conversions	-	-	-
(b) Improvements	94	81	52

Atmospheric Pollution

In his report your Chief Public Health Inspector will be dealing with this subject in great detail. In the course of the year one Smoke Control Order, the Greetland (No.2) Smoke Control Order, 1966, was confirmed by the Minister and will become operative on the 1st July, 1968. Thus a further 932 houses, on completion of works of adaptation to fireplaces, will make a valuable contribution towards a cleaner atmosphere. At the end of the year five smoke control areas were in operation covering 1,334 premises. During the year survey work was carried out in the Stainland and Holywell Green areas but at the end of the year the Holywell Green Order was still in the course of preparation. Much work is being done in the Greetland area dealing with approval of works of adaptation carried out in preparation for the day of operation. This will be the biggest area to date in Elland.

Difficulties continue with regard to the emission of smoke and fumes from some local industries and every possible avenue is being explored to find a solution to this nuisance.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria Immunisation

There has been no case of Diphtheria notified in Elland since 1948. I consider that it is fair to assume that the fall in incidence of this disease which is general throughout the country, is partly due to Diphtheria immunisation.

As with previous years, the figures of children immunised are given in two groups, the first being children who have received either an initial or a booster dose in the last five years, and the second those who were immunised at a date preceding this. The first group shows children who can be regarded as at maximum protection. Booster doses are given before admission to the primary school at the age of five.

Number of children at 31st December, 1967, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1953):-

Age at 31.12.67 i.e. born in Year	Under 1 1967	1-4 1966-63	5-9 1962-58	10-14 1957-53	Under 15 Total
A. 1963-1967	116	1,048	910	80	2,154
B. 1953-1962	-	-	161	688	849

During 1967, 296 children were immunised against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus by Triple Vaccine. In addition, six children were immunised separately for Diphtheria and Tetanus, and 259 were given a reinforcing dose against Diphtheria.

Vaccination against Smallpox

Records were received in respect of 236 primary vaccinations and four re-vaccinations carried out on Elland residents under the age of 16 years. This compares with last year's figures of 166 vaccinations and 12 re-vaccinations. The figures no longer give a complete picture of the number of vaccinations carried out in the district, as the West Riding County Council no longer requires records of persons over the age of 16.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to 506 twelve-year-old and thirteen-year-old schoolchildren attending schools in the original Brighouse Health Division. Parents of 406, or 80%, consented to this valuable measure, as compared with the County average for 1966 of 77.3%. Of these children, 383 were tested. 24 of them, or 6%, were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at some time, and 339 with negative reactions were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Mantoux testing and vaccination of contacts was also carried out.

Thirty-six child contacts received skin tests. Three of these were positive. Fifty three children received B.C.G. vaccination, including twenty babies not previously given a skin test.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

In the course of the year records were received in respect of 1,082 persons who had received three doses of oral vaccine, and, in addition, a further 762 children were given booster doses.

These figures, too, relate to the original Brighouse Division, as it has not been possible to produce separate returns for Elland.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

There were four cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year. Most of these were mild cases and all occurred in children.

Erysipelas

There were three cases of Erysipelas notified during the year.

Pneumonia

Twenty three cases of Pneumonia were notified in 1967, and there were eighteen deaths from this disease.

Measles

144 cases of Measles were notified during the year, as compared with 127 cases last year.

Whooping Cough

Nineteen cases of Whooping Cough were notified during 1967.

Puerperal Pyrexia

No cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified this year.

Tuberculosis

The statistics relating to Tuberculosis are presented in tabular form in Table 10.

No action has been found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

There were seven notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year, the same number as in 1966. Two cases transferred into the district. Five respiratory cases recovered and were removed from the register. Six cases removed from the district, one patient on the register died this year and one case was restored to the register. The number on the register thus reduced by two to seventy six respiratory cases.

The system of special contact cards has been continued in the Division and an effort has been made again for all contacts of new cases to be investigated, including follow-up X-ray examination at the Royal Halifax Infirmary. Other contacts are followed up regularly, and as far as possible are X-rayed whenever the Mass Radiography Unit visits the Division. The number of known contacts at present under observation in the Elland Urban District is 226 in respect of seventy six respiratory cases on the register.

All the seven new cases were males, four of whom were in the 45/55 group, one was aged 57, and another aged 73, the remaining case being a child of two.

No cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified this year.

The Divisional Care Committee continued to do good work and to distribute clothing, coal and food parcels to needy people. Christmas parcels were distributed as usual and the usual annual day trip was made to the seaside for patients and their families who are unlikely to have a holiday any other way.

Mass Radiography Survey

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited the district in September, and I give below the result supplied by the Unit. It is not possible, however, to draw any conclusions at all from such evidence since the persons examined constitute only a small proportion of the population and are not necessarily representative of the population as a whole. The information given is in respect of people actually examined during the survey and may, therefore, include persons normally resident in other areas.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Examinations carried out -			
(a) Miniature X-rays taken	184	242	426
(b) Number recalled for large film	5	-	5

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Analysis of Provisional Findings -			
(a) Cases of active Tuberculosis	-	-	-
(b) Cases of inactive Tuberculosis	-	-	-
(c) Other abnormalities (see below)	3	-	3
(d) Failed to re-attend for large film	-	-	-

Analysis of Abnormalities other than Tuberculosis -

(a) Pneumoconiosis	1	-	1
(b) Primary Malignant Neoplasms	1	-	1
(c) Cardiovascular Lesions: acquired	1	-	1

Table 8 - Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis) and
Hospital Admissions during the year 1967

Disease	Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Measles	144	-	-
Whooping Cough	19	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	4	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Pneumonia	23	-	18
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Dysentery	4	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-
Erysipelas	3	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-
Totals:	197	-	18

Table 9 - Monthly Notification of Infectious Diseases during 1967:-

	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis :- Lungs	Other	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Encephalitis	Dysentery	Measles	Whooping Cough	Paratyphoid	Food Poisoning	Totals
January	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	37	2	-	-	46
February	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	53	-	-	-	59
March	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	22	5	-	-	33
April	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	7
May	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	13
June	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	12
July	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	8
August	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
September	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
October	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	16
November	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
December	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	5
Totals:-	4	7	-	23	3	-	-	4	144	19	-	-	204

Table 10 - Tuberculosis - New Cases and Mortality during 1967

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1967

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE ELLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1967. The various sections of the report show details of continuing progress in all fields of work.

Much more attention was given to food hygiene, factories and offices and shops. Housing continued at a steady pace and more emphasis was given to the improvement of houses. The completion of the Upper Greetland main drainage scheme has permitted many houses in that area to be provided with standard amenities and other small areas in Stainland are being examined with a view to securing satisfactory water supply and drainage.

Cleansing continued fairly satisfactorily throughout the year, but difficulties were encountered with shortage of suitable labour. The gradual replacement of unfit houses by modern houses and flats has brought the problem of increased refuse from higher standards of living and longer carries where gardens and steps are provided. The cleansing service will require modification to take account of these changes.

Smoke control work continued very well and the public generally are highly satisfied with the improved heating facilities installed in their homes.. The reduction in domestic smoke emission is now becoming evident to the observer and will become more evident in future years.

In conclusion, may I thank the staff who gave me valuable assistance during the year to provide material for this report and to my typist who has compiled and assembled the report in addition to her other routine work.

I am greatly indebted to Dr. Gordon, who has given me guidance on many occasions, and to my colleagues in other departments who never hesitate to give assistance when required. My appreciation and thanks are due to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Health Committee for the many ways in which they have given support to our work during the year, and I trust that our efforts in future years will continue to merit that support.

RONALD H. WOOD
Chief Public Health Inspector.

August, 1968

FOOD HYGIENE AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

The number of food premises on the register at the end of the year was as follow:-

Cafes and Snack Bars	11
Butchers shops with preparation rooms	8
Butchers shops	8
Fried fish and chip shops	14
Bakehouses with shops	8
Bakehouses	3
Other food shops	61
School Canteens	76
Ice Cream Retailers	69

A survey of all food premises was made during the year and premises were brought into line with the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. As has been stated before, the standard of hygiene in food premises in Elland is quite good and co-operation with food traders has been maintained throughout the year.

A total of 461 visits were made to various food premises throughout the district and much time was spent by Inspectors in discussing necessary improvements to premises and in standards of hygiene.

There were three complaints by members of the public of the sale of food found to be unsatisfactory. All were investigated and in each case a cautionary letter was sent to the manufacturer of each food concerned.

MEAT INSPECTION

There are five private slaughterhouses within the Council's area, and they were used regularly throughout the year for the slaughter of animals. The facilities offered by these slaughterhouses are adequate at the present time for the number of animals being dressed. It is regretted that a large number of animals slaughtered in these premises are for distribution in adjoining districts.

During the year the Public Health Inspectors made 509 visits to slaughterhouses and inspected 10,233 animals which had been slaughtered and dressed on these premises. This represented a slight decrease on last year's figures.

The following table gives details of animals slaughtered and inspected each month of the year:-

Month	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
January	112	61	2	100	531	153	959
February	103	40	1	134	384	149	811
March	109	38	1	208	364	153	873
April	107	45	-	124	309	147	732
May	113	48	-	64	270	159	654
June	92	59	-	79	389	136	755
July	84	59	1	152	380	105	781
August-Sept	206	102	-	344	934	290	1,876
October	114	33	-	184	534	181	1,046
November	125	30	-	150	464	203	972
December	92	26	1	83	314	258	774
Total	1,257	541	6	1,622	4,873	1,934	10,233

The amount of diseased meat and offal condemned during the year was 1 ton 6 cwts. and 40 lbs.

The following table gives details of meat condemned during the year:-

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,758	6	1,622	4,873	1,934
Number inspected	1,758	6	1,622	4,873	1,934
1. <u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
(1) Whole carcase condemned	-	-	29	1	4
(2) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned.	156	1	1	69	52
(3) Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	8.92%	16.66%	1.85%	1.44%	2.75%
2. <u>Tuberculosis only:-</u>					
(1) Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	3
(3) Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.16%
3. <u>Cysticercosis:-</u>					
(1) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Condemned meat is collected and disposed of by the Health Department.

The Council, where necessary, refund to the occupier of a slaughter-house, any income derived from the sale of condemned meat for processing into non-edible material.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

1. Bacteriological Examination of Milk

Sampling of milk forms a regular part of your Inspectors' duties and during this year 119 samples of designated milk were submitted for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service. The following table gives details of these samples.

Statutory Samples	Number Examined	Number Satisfactory		
		Phosphotase Test	Methylene Blue Test	Turbidity Test
Untreated	110	-	95 (6 void)	-
Pasteurised	8	7	8	-
Sterilised	1	-	-	1

When a sample of Untreated milk fails the prescribed Methylene Blue test, details of the sample result and source of supply are sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food with a request that the Milk Production Officer investigates the reasons for the failure. A further sample of milk from this source is procured and submitted for examination at a later date to ensure that the milk complies with the prescribed standard

1. Examination of Milk for Brucellosis

110 samples of Untreated milk from retailers were examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service for Brucellosis and nine were notified as being positive. By co-operation with the milk producers the sale of infected milk was stopped and the supply sent for heat treatment until the results of samples from the cows became known. During the year five herds were found to have positive excretors and 286 samples of milk were taken from cows. Of these, 33 were proved to be positive. In each herd, the offending cows were identified isolated and eventually disposed of by the producer, following which the producer was able to resume normal production and distribution of Untreated milk.

A total of 396 samples were taken for examination and the following table shows the results obtained:-

Name of Test	No. of samples examined	No. of samples found to be positive
Ring Test	396	90
Culture Test	107	33 (2 void)

3. Ice Cream

There are no manufacturers of ice cream within the Council's area and samples of ice cream are taken from retail shops or from street vendors.

Of nine samples of ice cream taken from these sources, all were reported as satisfactory.

4. Water Supply

Samples are taken from the public supply, private supplies, and the public bath. The following table shows the results obtained:-

Source	Number		
	Examined	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Public Supply	9	9	-
Private Supply	28	18	10
Public Bath	44	41	3
Total	81	68	13

HAWKERS OF FOOD

The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, contains provisions for the registration of hawkers of food and their premises.

10 persons are registered for the hawking of food within the area.

MARKET STALLS

Elland has the traditional type of open air market and approximately 10 stalls are set out in the market square on Friday of each week. In addition there are two lock-up stalls which are permanently sited on the square. The lock-up premises are used, one for the sale of meat and the other for the sale of fish. The open stalls are used mainly for the sale of clothing, greengrocery sweet confectionery, biscuits and eggs. The stalls are frequently inspected to ensure that Food Hygiene Regulations are being observed so far as is practicable and a good standard of hygiene was maintained throughout the year. The public conveniences on the market square continue to serve a useful purpose, providing as they do a room with sinks and hot and cold water in order that food handlers may have washing facilities.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS

There are 19 persons licensed in accordance with the above Acts to slaughter animals.

WATER SUPPLY

Close attention was given to water supplies throughout the town. It is well known that the bulk of water supply is provided by the Calderdale Water Board and it is equally well known that many rural areas are still served by private water supplies which are the subject of gross contamination. Many private water supplies have been eliminated in the Upper Greetland area by the recently installed water distribution scheme, but it appears that there is no possibility of a similar scheme being installed in the Stainland and Sowood areas. Many samples taken from private water supplies have very high bacteriological results and much work was carried out during the year to try and find ways of extending water mains to serve at least a few of these properties. Towards the end of the year one such small scheme had reached the stage where it could be submitted to the Council for their consideration. Work is continuing in other areas of Stainland with a view to securing economical extension of mains to provide other properties with a safe public supply. As to the future of many properties in this area which continue to be served by the private supplies, coupled with the absence of main drainage, one can only consider that they will in the course of time be demolished by action under the Housing Acts.

12 samples taken for chemical analysis and all were reported as satisfactory.

Eight samples examined for plumbo-solvency were reported satisfactory.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

During the year, 18 visits of enquiry were made to cases of infectious disease.

58 inspections of filthy verminous premises were made in connection with disinfestation work. Treatments were effectively carried out and proprietary insecticides used in the process.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

As in previous years, a major portion of your Public Health Inspectors' time has been devoted to matters dealing with atmospheric pollution.

Industrial

Information has been recorded in respect of 62 boiler plants, the following being a classification of the types of boiler and methods of firing at 31st December, 1967.

Types of Boilers etc.

Lancashire	...	...	...	...	...	36
Vertical	...	...	...	...	...	23
Horizontal Modern	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cornish	...	...	...	...	...	1
Economic	...	...	...	...	...	3
Steam Generators	...	...	...	...	...	2
Continuous Kilns	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sectional/Domestic	...	...	...	...	...	12

Method of Firing

Sprinklers	...	...	...	...	...	12
Underfeed	...	...	...	...	...	26
Chain Grate	...	...	...	...	...	9
Coking	...	...	...	...	...	4
Oil Fired	...	...	...	...	...	31
Hand Fired	...	...	...	...	...	4

A total of 27 officially recorded observations were carried out under The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958", and one contravention recorded.

Once again there was little to report in the industrial field. Very few nuisances from smoke emission were found as a result of observation and the only continuing problem appears to be that of the Atlas Brickworks. There were no complaints in respect of Elland Power Station, which by now has dust arresting equipment of a very high efficiency. Even so, some ash still escapes from the top of the chimney but little nuisance is caused because of its dispersion over a very wide area.

Domestic

During the year progress was made in the field of domestic pollution. A programme of environmental hygiene work would be incomplete if hygiene of the atmosphere was omitted. The atmosphere is the source of supply of the air we breathe and a sufficient supply of clean air is as essential to healthy living as is clean food, a pure water supply, efficient disposal of waste materials, good housing and the many other services which have received close attention during the last century.

The aim is to rid the atmosphere of pollutants such as soot, dirt and gummy matters which are discharged from domestic chimneys where bituminous coal is burned inefficiently on open grates. The means by which this can be done is by the establishment of Smoke Control Areas throughout the area of Elland, planned so that by the early 1970's the whole of Elland will be effectively controlled and the atmosphere then should be as clean and free from domestic smoke pollution as that of any seaside town. The inhabitants will benefit in health and economy and the effect should further enhance the civic pride of the town.

The Council's smoke control programme continued and during the year confirmation of the Greetland (No.2) Smoke Control Order was received. The Elland (No.2) and Stainland (No.2) Orders became operative on the 1st July, 1967, and the work of surveying the Stainland (No.3) and Holywell Green areas was completed during the year. The Council made The Stainland (No.3) Smoke Control Order and this will shortly be submitted to the Minister. A great deal of work has been carried out in the field of smoke control dealing with works of adaptation, approval of estimates, interviewing householders and so on. Spot checks have been carried out in operative areas to see whether in fact the terms of the Orders were being complied with and there were very few cases where smoke was seen to be coming from chimneys. In cases where smoke emission was found there was invariably misunderstanding on either the choice of solid fuels or the technique of using a new appliance, and in the majority of cases it was possible, by explanation and co-operation with the householder, to eliminate any further smoke emission. At the end of the year five Smoke Control Orders were in operation covering 865 acres and embracing 1,334 dwellinghouses and other premises. During the next year we shall see over one third of the acreage of the town covered by Smoke Control Orders and one third of the dwellinghouses included in Smoke Control areas.

The investigation of atmospheric pollution continues to be carried out in collaboration with the West Riding County Council, who record information for the National Survey of Air Pollution conducted by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The information provided by apparatus sited in Elland provides a small but useful contribution to national statistics on air pollution.

The following tables indicate the pollution figures for each month of the year 1967:-

DEPOSIT GAUGE & LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGE

Month	Deposit Gauge				Sulphur Lead Peroxide Method
	Inches Rainfall	Tons per sq. mile			Milligrammes SO ₃ per 100 sq. cm. per day
		Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	
January	1.61	11.04	4.02	15.06	1.59
February	3.27	9.61	8.53	18.14	1.27
March	1.88	9.12	4.40	13.52	1.21
April	0.91	8.91	4.26	13.17	1.82
May	3.82	11.29	9.96	21.25	1.84
June	2.19	15.09	5.06	20.15	1.22
July	1.53	1.80	3.76	5.56	1.06
August	4.22	8.73	10.40	19.13	0.50
September	3.98	13.24	5.66	18.90	1.17
October	5.25	9.65	8.16	17.81	1.96
November	2.70	8.06	6.65	14.71	3.73
December	1.78	6.39	6.19	12.58	2.63
Total	33.14	112.93	77.04	189.98	-
Monthly Average	2.75	9.41	6.42	15.83	1.67

VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS

Month	Concentration in microgrammes per cubic metre					
	Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
January	239	982	27	201	940	57
February	127	354	28	182	364	73
March	62	270	28	103	264	48
April	98	153	22	161	693	57
May	87	133	27	152	208	94
June	41	110	14	127	283	60
July	32	61	17	88	161	25
August	60	120	33	128	267	44
September	106	199	21	150	218	57
October	68	154	37	145	238	86
November	229	650	28	367	1,536	61
December	114	625	19	212	507	87
Monthly Average	105 (191)			168 (235)		

TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS OF SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Area	Acres	Number of		Date of Operation of Order
		Houses	Other Premises	
Elland (No.1)	9	106	Nil	1.12.63
Stainland (No.1)	12	173	Nil	1.12.63
Greetland (No.1)	17	144	Nil	1.12.63
Elland (No.2)	170	378	117	1. 7.67
Stainland (No.2)	657	368	48	1. 7.67
Greetland (No.2)	1,152	932	52	1. 7.68
Stainland (No.3)	983	250	37	1. 7.69
Totals	3,000	2,371	254	

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health made by Public Health Inspectors:-

Premises	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of written Notices (4)
i) Factories in which Secs.1,2,3,4 & 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	1	-	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority	201	101	2
iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	5	1	-
TOTAL:-	207	103	2

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:-

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were		
	Found	Remedied	By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	51	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-
Other offences against the Acts (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-
TOTAL:	51	-	-

It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings under any of the preceding Sections of the Factories Act.

8. OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Particulars (1)	No. of Outwks. in Aug. list requ'd by Sec. 133(1) (c) (2)	Section 133		Section 134	
		No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)
Wearing) Making etc., Apparel) cleaning and washing	2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	2	-	-	-	-

It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings under any of the Sections of the Factories Act relating to Outworkers.

FACTORIES

Below is an analysis of the factories on the Council's factory register at 31st December, 1967. Such a list cannot be absolutely definitive, however, as many factories carry on more than one process.

Number of Factories on Register

Woollen Industry	31
Cotton Industry	3
Garment manufacture	3
Yarns	4
Worsted	5
Blanket manufacture	6

Rag Sorting and grinding	2
Dyeing and Finishing	7
Synthetic Fibres etc.	6
Motor Vehicle Repairs	17
Metal Spinning	2
Light Engineering	15
Heavy Engineering	2
Foundries	1
Brickworks, Refractories & Glazed Ware	4
Mines & Quarries	5
Joinery	11
Bakeries	8
Manufacturing Confectioners	1
Animal Food Manufacture	1
Corn Milling	1
Sausage Casing Manufacture	1
Slaughterhouses	5
Meat Processing	1
Dry Cleaners	1
Pattern Makers	1
Sectional Building Manufacturers	1-
Developing and Printing	4
Local Authority Depots	2
Paper and Board Manufacture	1
Making of Dentures	1
Mechanical Engraving	1
Granulated Foam Plastics	1
Plastic Moulding	1

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act received Royal Assent on 31st July, 1963, and makes fresh provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in office or shop premises and provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in certain railway premises.

The Act has been in operation for some four years and in Elland 163 premises are registered. During the year the work of surveying these premises was completed and a number of minor contraventions were found. The standard of premises in Elland is quite good and in no case was it necessary to contemplate legal proceedings. A total of 102 contraventions were found relating to items including cleanliness, temperature, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, floors, passages and stairs, fencing of machinery and first aid. No accidents were reported to the department.

TABLE 'A'

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of premises registered at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general insp. during year
Offices	-	35	12
Retail Shops	12	110	37
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	2	1
Catering Establish- ments open to the public	3	16	8
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-
Totals:	16	163	58

TABLE 'B'

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises - 93

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Sec.	No. of Contraventions found		Sec.	No. of Contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	2	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
5	Overcrowding	-	15	Eating facilities	-
6	Temperature	24	16	Floors, passages & stairs	18
7	Ventilation	-	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	8
8	Lighting	-	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	-
9	Sanitary Conveniences	8	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	1
10	Washing facilities	3	23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
11	Supply of drinking water	-	24	First aid - general provisions	15
12	Clothing accommodation	-	50	Display of Abstract	23
13	Sitting facilities	-	TOTAL: 102		

RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

The following is a summary of work carried out under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties in district	8,985	88
Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification)	220	2
Number infested by a) Rats	76	1
b) Mice	144	1
Number of properties inspected for rats/ or mice for reasons other than notification	-	-
Number infested by a) Rats	-	-
b) Mice	-	-

The work of survey and treatment was carried out by a private contractor on behalf of the Council and in co-operation with the Council's Public Health Inspectors. It has been found that this method of operation is speedy, efficient and economical.

The Council is required to carry out regular inspections of the district so as to prevent damage and danger to health by rodent infestations. The total number of visits made during the year was 222 and as a result of this work, 176 treatments were carried out.

Domestic premises are surveyed and receive treatment free of charge, whilst business premises and factories are charged on a time and material basis.

The Council's refuse tip at Lowfields was treated on two occasions during the year, and the sewage disposal works also received treatment. The sewers were treated twice during the year by the private contractor, who is now undertaking all the practical work of rodent control.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Apart from fish friers, the only offensive trades on the register are:-

Oil Extractor ...	...	...	...	1
Gut Scrapers ...	...	...	...	3

In two of the above cases, the gut scraping is carried out at licenced private slaughterhouses, and is done part-time in a separate room provided for that purpose.

Complaints were received of nuisance arising from the trade of tripe boiler and action by the department resulted in the premises being discontinued for offensive trade purposes.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The care and up-keep of the public conveniences is the responsibility of the Health Committee. One employee is engaged full time on cleansing duties. At the end of 1967 there were ten blocks of public conveniences and 23 bus shelters on the cleansing rota and the new arrangements for cleansing have proved to be satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Upper Greetland main drainage scheme was virtually completed during the year. Connections were being made between house drainage and the new sewers and many houses have been provided with bathrooms and water-closets for the first time.

There was no improvement in the drainage of the rural parts of Stainland and it appears unlikely that a major part of the area will be satisfactorily drained.

A considerable amount of drainage work has been carried out in connection with improvement work and repair of defective drains. This type of work is increasing year by year.

Many inspections were made during the year following complaints of faulty or choked drains, and action taken to remedy these defects.

The testing of drains is carried out by the application of colour volatiles and smoke. The investigation of drainage complaints and subsequent action taken occupies an increasing amount of time, and 478 inspections were carried out. It was found necessary to serve 26 legal notices in respect of drainage defects and in eight cases works were executed by the owners. The remainder were executed by the Council and the costs recharged to the owners of the properties involved. A number of choked drains were released by the department in addition to other default work.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

1967. The standard of sanitary accommodation continued to improve during 1967. The present numbers are as follow:-

Number of houses provided with waterclosets	...	7,310
Number of waste-waterclosets		58
Number of pail closets		101
Number of privies		10
Waterclosets provided to existing premises		
during 1967		94
Waterclosets demolished in slum clearance etc.	...	82

During the year waterclosets were provided at new houses and at other premises as follow:-

By means of new bathroom and at factories etc.	...	43
By Standard Grant		51
New Council Houses		91
New Private Buildings		14

HOUSING

There are 7,336 dwellinghouses in Elland, of which one sixth are back-to-back and many hundreds are back-to-rock or back-to-earth. One fifth of the total is regarded as unfit by present standards. In addition to the number of unfit houses, there are several hundreds of houses of sound structure but lacking the basic amenities of modern healthy living.

In this year of 1967, there are hundreds of families who have to use external waterclosets, often on a shared basis and sited several yards distance from their houses. In the outlying districts the watercloset has not yet arrived and the amenity in general use is the pail closet of which more than a hundred are still in existence. These same families do not enjoy the benefit of a constant hot water supply and a fixed bath in a bathroom.

What may be the exact number of houses lacking these essential amenities we do not know, but we do know that an average of 75 houses each year are being provided with the standard amenities and there is still a large number of houses yet to be so provided.

During the year 13 areas of property were represented for clearance action and 138 houses were included. Three houses were acquired by negotiation, 32 were included in Clearance Orders and 103 in Compulsory Purchase Orders. Nine houses were dealt with as individual unfit houses, seven by Undertakings, one by Closing Order and one by Demolition Order. One Clearance Order was deferred by the Council to allow the owner the opportunity of making his property fit, but at the close of the year little progress had been made.

A number of Public Inquiries were held at the Council Offices into clearance and compulsory purchase orders and confirmation was received during the latter months of the year.

In the period since 1955, the Council have dealt with 910 unfit houses, including 28 by Demolition Orders, 48 by Closing Orders, 252 by Clearance Orders and 572 by Compulsory Purchase Orders. A summary of work carried out by Public Health Inspectors in dealing with unfit houses is set out in the Medical Officer's section of the report.

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

Improvement of Housing Standards

The Standard Grant scheme continued satisfactorily throughout the year, and many houses were provided with the five basic amenities set out in the Housing Acts. One application for Discretionary Grant was received and not approved. The Council's policy is to secure the improvement of as many houses as possible; such houses must, of course, be structurally sound and capable of improvement. Whilst the Standard Grant scheme enables five basic amenities to be installed in a structurally sound house, it does not necessarily mean that that house will be in all respects fit. If the aim is to secure improved houses which are also fit, consideration should be given to Discretionary Grant improvement rather than Standard Grant improvement. A Discretionary Grant scheme means, of course, that a local authority may exercise its discretion and in many instances the discretion is exercised in the form of a refusal. It should be realised that the Discretionary Grant scheme is based upon a twelve point standard. The basic issues regarding structural condition must be satisfied in the first instance and such a house

brought into line with the twelve point standard should, on completion of works, be a fit house and compare very favourably with any house of modern construction. There is, I feel, some concern that the Discretionary Grant scheme means that more money has to be spent, but the difference basically so far as the grant is concerned is small - the difference between £155 and £400, a matter of £245. In one respect this is a trivial sum when one considers that the end product will result in a fit house having a thirty or more years life. I believe that every local authority should consider very carefully any application for Discretionary Grant and indeed should encourage residents of an area to apply for Discretionary Grant for the purpose of bringing their houses where appropriate into line with the twelve point standard. The Council's present policy on Discretionary Grants appears to be confined to making two houses from one. I feel, rightly or wrongly, that where two unsatisfactory dwellings may be made into one satisfactory dwelling, then this also is a case worthy of a Discretionary Grant. We have in Elland a very large number of back-to-back houses of which many could be made into through houses or flats of one sort or another. A private owner is prepared to spend money to put a bathroom with closet and hot water supply into a dwelling, but he is certainly not prepared to start knocking his property about and make two houses into one when he is to receive merely the basic figure of £155. It is a much better proposition if he is offered the maximum or up to the maximum figure of £400 grant and much better value will be obtained for the money because by the Discretionary Grant scheme it is possible to secure the execution of all outstanding repairs to the property. This type of work is much more satisfying than normal Standard Grant procedure. Of course, it means much more time being spent by officers of the Council in vetting schemes which are invariably much more detailed than the simple five amenity job.

The work of housing improvement continued throughout the year and the Standard Grant scheme of improvement was widely used. During the year, 52 houses were provided with a satisfactory standard of amenity by means of Standard Grants at a total cost of £7,399, as compared with £8,780 during 1966.

93 applications for Standard Grants were received during the year and of these, 81 were approved.

The following table shows details of work done in connection with Standard Grants:-

Summary of Standard Grants							
Number of Applications received during year	Number of Applications approved during year	Number of dwellings completed during year	Amenities Provided				
			Bath	Wash Hand Basin	Hot Water Supply	Internal Watercloset	Ventilated Food Store
93	81	52	49	45	47	51	49

Improvement Areas

During the year close attention was given to a large area of property between Savile Road, Victoria Road, Burley Street and George Street. This area contains a very high density of type 2 back-to-back property structurally sound and in good repair. There are blocks of property which ought to be removed to provide amenity areas and a considerable number of outbuildings on the boundaries of yards and gardens which must be removed so as to brighten up the area. So far as the structurally sound back-to-back houses are concerned, a very great deal of thought has been given to the possibility of making these into through dwellings. The basic idea is to retain as many dwellings as possible in the area and having retained them, ensure that they have a satisfactory continuing life of say thirty years or more. It is appreciated that many of these houses would certainly benefit by the installation of the five basic amenities, but the provision of these amenities would do relatively little so far as the general arrangement of the property is concerned. Back-to-back houses have been deemed to be unfit houses for almost sixty years and it is felt that in the course of time the back-to-back house will eventually have to go. It is our aim to try and remove the stigma of back-to-back and thereafter bring the houses up to the standard of modern houses and there is no reason at all why they should not provide satisfactory housing accommodation for some considerable time.

RENT ACT, 1957

There were no applications during the year for a Certificate of Disrepair and therefore no inspections were carried out. No applications for revocation of Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS AND
SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AND HOUSING ACTS

During the year, the total number of inspections and visits made in all branches of the Department was 9,539. 54 informal notices and 49 statutory notices were served.

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS

Complaints received at office	272
Complaints investigated	324
Nuisances found	274
<u>HOUSING</u>	
Reinspection of houses under notice	192
Overcrowding	4
Improvement Grants	173
Slum Clearance (housing inspections)	475
Moveable dwellings	30
Tents, vans and sheds	2
Improvement Areas	130
<u>SHOP AND FOOD PREMISES</u>	
Bakehouses	27
Dairies and Milk Distributors	170
Fish fryers	19
Food preparing premises	31
Registered Food Shops	30
Food hygiene inspections	323
Hairdressers	9
Hawkers and open air caterers	12
Hotel and restaurant kitchens	10
Ice cream premises	8
Markets	35
Pet Shops	1
Public houses and licenced premises	9
<u>FOOD INSPECTION</u>	
Slaughterhouses	586
Shops and warehouses	2
<u>FACTORIES</u>	
With power	107
Special premises: (Elec.stations, Institutions, Bld.sites, slaughterhouses, railway sheds)	1
<u>CLEAN AIR ACT</u>	
Smoke control areas	1,795

CLEAN AIR ACT (Continued)

Smoke observations:	Industrial	27
	Domestic	194
Atmospheric deposit stations		260
Atmospheric pollution, other visits		37
Boilerhouse inspection		17
Interviews re adaptation		820

DRAINAGE AND SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Drainage tested	318
Drains inspected	478
Domestic sanitary accommodation	32
Public sanitary accommodation	134

RODENT AND VERMIN INFESTATION

Rodent infestation	68
Filthy and verminous premises	58
Manholes treated	200

MISCELLANEOUS

Animals (keeping of)	18
Water Supply	86
Abandoned cars	5
Infectious disease	18
Noise nuisance	37
Offensive trades	13
Refuse accommodation	455
Plans	6
Sampling visits	359
Interviews	334
Miscellaneous	497
Petroleum Acts	17

The following is a summary of the improvements effected:-

INTERIOR OF HOUSES

Burst water pipe repaired	1
Water supply restored or improved	4
Ceilings replastered	2
New sinks provided	3
Smoke reflux from flues abated	1
Sink wastepipe repaired or renewed	8
Dampness of walls abated	11
Water gaining access to cellar abated	5
Sewage gaining access to cellar abated	2
Walls replastered	2
General defects abated	4
Flooding of sub floor space repaired	3

EXTERIOR OF HOUSES

Eavesgutters renewed or repaired	3
Leaking roofs repaired	4
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	4
Repointing	2

DRAINAGE

Drains re-laid	3
Drains repaired	4
Drains cleansed from obstruction	44
Culverts repaired	1
Leaking soil pipes repaired	2
Public sewers repaired	6
Inspection chamber covers replaced	1

SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Flushing cisterns renewed	1
W.C. doors repaired	1
Septic tanks cleansed	3
W.C. pedestals repaired or renewed	2
Water services to W.C.	2

HOUSE REFUSE ACCOMMODATION

New dustbins provided, or old dustbins renewed	441
Ashbin stores cleansed	4

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, provides for the registration of hairdressers and barbers and no person shall carry on such a business on any premises within the district unless he and those premises are registered by the local authority.

The Section also empowers the local authority to make byelaws for securing the cleanliness of premises and equipment and the cleanliness of persons employed in such premises. Byelaws have been made under this section and they are in operation in this area.

There are eight gentlemen and 25 ladies hairdressing establishments on the register. Nine visits of inspection were made during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, confers on Local Authorities effective powers for controlling caravan sites. The Act aims to secure that all caravan sites are properly equipped and run and that sites are not

allowed in the wrong places. Sites may only be established where the occupier of the site holds a site licence, and this is dependant upon the occupier having a successful planning permission to develop land as a site for the stationing of caravans. The Act also empowers a local authority to attach conditions to site licences which ensure adequate control over the site.

There is only one site within this area licenced for the stationing of 17 caravans. The site is conveniently positioned near the centre of the town and yet is well screened from view by trees. The site is well managed and no complaints have arisen during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This is an Act to regulate the sale of pet animals and it makes provision for the licensing and inspection of pet shops.

One premise is registered as a pet shop, and throughout the year conditions were satisfactory.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act forbids the use of certain filling materials for upholstering filling of bedding, toys, baby carriages etc. except on premises registered by the local authority. Premises used for the storage or manufacture of rag flock must be licensed.

Provisions are incorporated to prevent the sale of unclean filling materials and regulations have been made which set out standards of cleanliness for filling materials.

No premises were in use during the year for any purpose within the scope of this Act.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACTS 1928 & 1936 PETROLEUM (MIXTURES) ORDER 1929 PETROLEUM (CARBIDE OF CALCIUM ORDER) 1929, ETC.

The Chief Public Health Inspector carries out the duties of Petroleum Officer for the Elland Urban District. Duties under the above Act include the annual licensing of premises where stocks of petroleum or petroleum mixtures are kept, and the inspection and testing of all new pumps and installations for the storage of petrol.

51 licences were in force at the end of the year for the storage of Petroleum Spirit and six licences were issued for the storage of Petroleum Mixtures.

Public Health Inspectors work in co-operation with the County Fire Service.

SWIMMING BATHS

There is one Public Swimming Bath in Elland. This is an enclosed bath with heated water which is subject to treatment by continuous filtration and chlorination. The process ensures that the bath water is completely changed during an approximate period of four hours.

During the year 44 samples of water were taken from the bath, 41 of which were reported as satisfactory.

LAND CHARGES

439 enquiry forms were dealt with during the year and much valuable time was used in searching through records, perusing of maps and visiting properties in order that accurate information could be returned.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

This section of Public Health work embraces a very wide field of activity including as it does the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse, the cleansing and emptying of pail closets, privies and cesspools, salvage operations, street cleansing, and gully emptying. These duties are divided between the Health Department and the Surveyor's Department, street cleansing and gully emptying being the responsibility of the Surveyor.

Refuse collection continued throughout the year, though not as satisfactorily as in earlier years. There was little delay from vehicle breakdown, but the work is tending to be slowed down by the increase in the bulk of refuse. All the vehicles are now relatively modern. During the year the latest addition was a vehicle for privy cleansing duties. There were intermittent shortages of labour throughout the year, mainly among the younger members of the staff. The existing bonus scheme has been in operation for several years and is becoming ineffective so far as providing incentive to get work done. Because of labour problems, holidays, sickness, the increase in bulk of refuse and similar problems, there were many weeks when the teams were unable to complete their targets

and as such they did not earn bonus. It was necessary for the teams to work on overtime and it was apparent that a few hours overtime was certainly a better financial incentive than the existing bonus which can be earned after a hard week's work. Nevertheless the men did a good job of work and it is quite apparent that some sort of reorganisation will have to be carried out fairly quickly. During the year a complete survey of the service was undertaken and proposals formulated to provide a better financial incentive for completion of work of bin emptying within the week. It is absolutely essential that a weekly service be provided and maintained. The survey included other sections of the department which at the present time are not included in the incentive bonus scheme and a scheme shortly will be submitted to the Council.

Controlled tipping continued throughout the year at Lowfields. The problems of trade waste disposal were again very much to the fore and during the year the Council accepted in principal the installation of an incinerator for dealing with trade waste disposal.

The collection of salvage of waste paper continued throughout the year and £1,550 was realised from sales. Income from sales of scrap metal and other waste amounted to £42. Other income from special collections, trade refuse and tipping charges amounted to £330.

The Council's Municipal Dustbin scheme continued satisfactorily during the year. 441 dustbins were provided as replacements to premises at a cost of £983. 10. 1d. The paper sack system of refuse storage was extended to include the Southgate development and the Elland Lane bungalows and 250 are now in use, and proved to be very hygienic and satisfactory. Plans are in hand to extend the scheme so as to include a large part of central Elland with a possible 1,000 units in use. To some extent this plan is concurrent with the re-examination of the service outlined above.

The following table shows the types of containers in use within the area:-

<u>Type of Container</u>	<u>Number in Use</u>
Metal dustbins	8,114
Pail closets	101
Privy middens	10
Paper sacks	250

The following table shows the revenue gained from special collections of refuse and from charges made for tipping facilities and trade refuse collection during 1967.

Type of Service	Number of Collections	Revenue		
		£.	s.	d.
Special collections of refuse	6	4.	10.	0.
Tipping charges	-	180.	18.	6.
Collection of trade refuse	-	145.	0.	0.
Total revenue	-	330.	8.	6.

The following table gives details of refuse removed during the year:-

Vehicle	House Refuse		Goux Tubs		Waste Paper	
	Loads	Weight	Loads	Weight	Loads	Weight
Bedford 6 ton	724	2398. 5. 0.	-	-----	-	13.16. 2.
Bedford 6 ton	787	2606. 6. 3.	-	-----	-	17.11. 0.
Bedford 3 ton	107	169.10. 2.	-	-----	619	180.14. 0.
Karrier 3 ton	631	694. 2. 0.	255	143. 8. 3.	-	-----
Morris 15 cwt.	-	-----	-	-----	45	2. 5. 3.

A limited amount of salvage is obtained from the tipped refuse before the material is placed, levelled and consolidated. Metals of various types and rags are taken to the depot building, conveniently situated near the tip, where they are placed with other materials salvaged during collection. By far the greatest item of salvage is waste paper and cardboard and during the year 163 tons of this material was collected by the waste paper vehicle and by other vehicles during collection of house refuse. This material forms an extremely useful form of revenue. Cardboard is sorted and baled at the depot in a large ground floor room in which is provided a Camco electrically driven baling press and two manually operated presses which are used, one to bale newsprint and the other to bale rags. There has been no difficulty in disposal of metals and textiles. The Council is fortunate in having the Lowfields depot building which provides an ideal centre for a public cleansing service. The building provides on the ground floor ample garage space, a large paper baling room, a large storage room for dustbins and refuse containers, showers and sanitary accommodation for the cleansing staff. The first floor provides a large storage room for baled paper and cardboard, an office for the foreman, and a dining room for the staff. Other areas of floor space are available for other uses. An electric hoist is provided for transferring bales of paper from one floor to another.

The following tables show details of salvage and the revenue obtained during the year:-

Table 1 - Waste Paper, 1967

Grade	Weight			Revenue		
	C	Q	LBS	£.	s.	d.
Newsprint	42.	2.	3.	470.	5.	0.
Mixed Waste	74.	15.	2.	612.	2.	5.
Fibreboard	45.	19.	1.	467.	5.	2.
Total Revenue:	162.	17.	2.	1549.	12.	7.

Table 2 - Metals and Textiles etc. 1967

Material	Weight			Revenue		
	C	Q	LBS	£.	s.	d.
Iron	13.	2.	0.	5.	4.	6.
Mixed Metals	2.	3.	19.	8.	12.	1.
Rags	14.	1.	26.	7.	10.	8.
Cartons		-		20.	19.	6.
Total Revenue:				42.	6.	9.

Table 3 - Comparison with Previous Years

Year	REVENUE	
	Waste Paper £	Metals & Textiles etc. £
1967	1,549	42
1966	1,609	40
1965	1,745	43
1964	1,446	53
1963	1,733	55
1962	902	58
1961	1,256	84
1960	848	88
1959	937	31½

Four vehicles are in daily use for the collection of refuse and waste paper and for the cleansing of privies and pail closets. In addition to these, a small pickup vehicle is used by the foreman for transport purposes and also for the collection of small items of refuse and salvage. During 1967 the Karrier vehicle for privy cleansing was replaced by a similar vehicle.

Maintenance of the fleet is carried out by a local garage and the refuse collection service was not impaired by major breakdown.

The bulk of refuse is collected by the two large capacity compression vehicles. Details of the vehicles in operation during 1967 are set out in the table on the following page.

The staff of 18 men engaged on public cleansing duties have again given yeomen service throughout the year. Difficulties were again experienced from staff changes and illness during the latter part of the year. The men are provided with suitable protective clothing to enable the work to be carried out with a minimum of discomfort and without unnecessary wear and tear to their personal clothing. The variety of protective clothing issued according to the type of work being done consists of donkey jackets, overalls, gloves and wellington boots, and these items are well appreciated by the staff.

The Civic Amenities Act came into force during the year and provided reinforced and additional powers for dealing with indiscriminate dumping of refuse and abandoned vehicles. This anti-social practice is increasing and the department made a number of tours during the year to clear dumps of refuse from the highways and waste land.

A number of abandoned cars were removed and disposed of at the tip. Consultation with neighbouring authorities is in progress with a view to deciding the best method of dealing with the problem of abandoned vehicles and their disposal.

MAKE	REG. NO.	DATE OF REG.	TYPE OF BODY	CAPACITY	DUTY
(a) Karrier	FJX 989E	1. 7.67	3 ton side loader	7 cu.yd	Refuse collection, Cleansing of private and pail closets
Bedford	LWT 160D	19. 4.66	Eagle Compressmore	16/24 cu.yd	Refuse Collection
Morris	EKU 919D	1. 4.66	Mini Van	-	Public Conveniences
Morris	DHL 176C	23. 7.65	15 cwt. Pickup	-	Waste Paper and general collections
Bedford	DWU 138B	1.11.64	3 ton side loader	10 cu.yd	Collection of refuse and salvage
Bedford	AYG 622B	14. 4.64	Eagle Compressmore	16/24 cu.yd	Refuse Collection
(b) Karrier	MCP 891	1. 5.60	3 ton side loader	7 cu.yd	Refuse Collection
Bedford	GWV 247	29.12.47	30 cwt. tipping body	5 cu.yd	Depot & Tip
J.C.B.	BYG 728B	15. 9.64	Loading Shovel	-	Tip Operations

(a) Vehicle brought into service during the year.

(b) Vehicle taken out of service during the year.

